IN FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Courty of New York, notice is hereby given to all per-cuse having claims samet CATHARINE H. SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers observed to the subscriber, at his office, No. 309 Water street a the City of New York, on or before the ard day of August Lext. Dated New York, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1853. the lawforth EUGENE H. SULLIVAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A CRESCANCE, of an order of the controlled of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to an Person hering cloims refinnt JOHN B. COOPER, late of the City of Blew-York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the red dence of William Gooper, No. 38 Hammond effect, in the City of New York, on or before the eight day of March, 1356.

WILLIAM COOPER, WILLIAM COOPER, ARTHUR H. M. HADDOCK, Executors.

#### Aledical.

PALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—The GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
Cures prointend and weakness.
Cures point to be back and kidneys.
Cures cold hands and feet and biostings.
Cures distriness and necrousness.
Cures distriness and necrousness.
Cures general pain and weakness.
Cures distrines and necrousness.
Cures chills and finahes of heat.
All influentiations of the cure of the control of the cure of the

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Restall Bepot No. 212 Broadway, corner Falton-et., Office No. 2, opposite St. Faul's Church, New York.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, COMMISSION Whitelessel, New York.

WINDLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 11 Golder, treat Maden-late), New York-Manufacturers of Fatent Medicines and of Drughtis' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs penerally executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

WILLIAM BURGER, late Who'esale Drugsts of Courtina d'est, office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes and other business negotiated.

### MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE EVER

WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT I WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ernament God himself provided for all our roce. Render, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling the teeth be the glowing check, the eye be ever so sparkling the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bareft of its covering, or the above the sparked and shriveled, harsh and dry, or were still, if sprindled with grey, nature will lose more than balf her charms. Fred WOOD'S HAMR RESTORATIVE. If used two or three those as week, will rectore and persuasently secure to all such an erasment. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated Flaints, Thabbers:

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1838.

Dr. WOOD—Bear Six: Permit me to exposes to you the chigations am under for the color restoration of my hair to its reignal color. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was residily becoming gray, but upon the application of your flair Restorative? it soom recovered its original hose. I consider your Restorative it soom recovered the original me. I consider your Restorative it soom recovered the original me. I consider your Restorative it soom recovered the original me. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful evention, quite efficiency as well as agreeable.

I am, deer sir, yours truly.

Britalberg.

William Newsparks Office. No. 13 Nassau-st., }

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

"Prych a'r Gwylledydet."

Wellen Newspaper Office, No. 13 Naesaust.,

Pref. O. J. Wood—Dear Sirs. Some month or six weeks ago!

received a bottle of your Hair hestoritive and gave it to my wife,
who concluded to try it on her hair, little thaking at the time
that it would restore the gray hair to its original onlor, but to her,
weels as my, surprise, after a few weeks truli it has performed
that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark
brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I
strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want
of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW-York, July 23, 1887.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your
Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever sew.
Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which
were almost white, have gradually grown dart; and I now feel
confident that a few more applications will restore them to their
natural color. It also has relieved me of all chanduff and impleasant tiching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

Prof. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling

pleasant stching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

Prof. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and surning gray; I was test becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced owing your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly, at began to fell up, grow out, and turned back to its former color (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, bealth and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. Chicago, its. May 1, 1957

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, vir: large, modum and small. The small holds half a pint, and retails for eliper bottle; the large holds a quart, of per cent more in proportion, and retails for #2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, de per cent more in proportion, and retails for #2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, de per cent more in proportion, and retails for #3.

G. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New York (in the great N Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and No. And sold by n'l good Bruggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

### UTAH.

SUFFERINGS AMONG THE TROOPS - PROC-LAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

A letter received at Fort Laramie from an officer of Gen. Johnston's command, dated at Camp Scott on the

"We are still existing, not living. "Duties are harder here, and accommodations poorer, than I ever know them to be before. We are considered lacky if we get two out of every three nights in bed. An express has just arrived from Salt Lake City, telling us that our Governor (Cumming) had started for ing us that our Governor (Cumming) had started for the southern portion of Mormondom, and would not, in all probability, return here before ten days. He has been with the Mormons now over a month, and it it is reported, and believed too, that he is making it is reported, and believed too, that he is making every exertion to patch up a compromise. A compromise with those who destroyed the food for which we are now suffering—especially since on the 20th of this month we will commence to kill the mules to keep our animal existence from being extinguished—is not regarded with much favor in the army. There is some truth in the assertion made by a member of Congress, that the 'army was a pampered herd of paid beggars." It is snowing now, and has been for the last 21 hours, with the prospect of its continuing at least 21 more. All this is dreary indeed for men who have only one blanket to cover them."

Gov. Cumming, who appears by the latest accounts to have been kindly received by the Saints, has given

to have been kindly received by the Saints, has given publicity to the following proclamation, which it will be seen offers "a full and free pardon to all who will " sobmit themselves to the authority of the Federal

"Government." This movement, according to pres ent indications, will end the Mormon war: BY JAMES EUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

STATES OF AMERICA:
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, the Perritory of Utah was settled by certain emigrants from the States and from foreign countain emigrants. Whereas, the Perritory of Utah was settled by certain emigrants from the States and from foreign countries, who have for several years past maniested a spirit of insubordination to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The great mass of those settlers, acting under the influence of leaders to whom they seem to have surrendered their judgment, refuse to be centrolied by any other authority. They have been often advised to obscience, and those friendly counsels have been answered with defision. Officers of the Federal Government have been driven from the Territory for no offices but an effort to do their sworn duty. Others have been prevented from going there by threats of assassination. Judges have been violently interrupted in the performance of their functions, and the records of the counts have been seized and either destroyed or concealed. Many other acts of unlawful violence have been perpetrated, and the right to repeat them has been openly claimed by the leading intabitants, with at least the silent acquiescence of nearly all the others. Their hostility to the lawful Government of the country has at length become so violent that no officer bearing a commusion from the Chief Magistrate of the Union can enter the Territory or remain there with safety; and all the officers recently appointed have been unable to go to Sal Lake or anywhere else in Utah beyond the immediate power of the army. Indeed, such is believed to be the condition to which a strange system of terrorem has brought the inhabitants of that region, that no one among them could express an opinion favorable to this Government, or even propose to obey its laws, without some condition to which a strange system of terrorem has brought the inhabitants of that region, that no one among them could express an opinion favorable to this Government, or even propose to obey its laws, without exposing his life and property to peril.

After carefully considering this state of effairs, and maturely weighing the obligation I was under to see the law

and proper that I should make such use of the military force at my disposal as might be necessary to protect the Federal officers in going into the Ferritory of Utah, and in performing their duties after arriving there. I accordingly ordered a detachment of the Army to march for the City of Salt Lake, or within reach of that place, and to act in case of need as a pass for the enforcement of the laws. But, in the mean time, the hatted of that misguided people for the just and legal antherity of the Government had become so intense that they resolved to measure their military strength with that of the Usion. They have organized an armed force far from contemptible in point of numbers, and trained it, if not with skill, at least with great assiduity and perseverance. While the troops of the United States were on their march, a train of baggage wagons, which happened to be unprotected, was attacked and destroyed by a portion of the Mornano forces, and the provisions and stores with which the train was laded were another; harded and the first that it is the first and a laded were another; harded. In short, he train was laded were another; harded and the first and a laded were another; harded and the first and a laded were another; harded and the first and the first and the first and a laded were another; harded and the first and he train was huten were wantedly harred. In short, heir present attitude is one of decided and unreserved

comity to the United States and to all their loyal citi-zens. Their determination to oppose the authority of the Government by collitary fines has not only been expressed in words, but manifested in overt acts of the

and unequivocal or aracter.
Fellow citizens of Utah, this is rebellion against the Fellow-citizens of Utan, thus is repetition against the Government to which you owe allegiance. It is levying war against the United States, and involves you in the guilt of treason. Persistence in it will bring you to condign punishment, to ruin and to shame; for it is mere mathers to suppose that, with your limited resources, you can successfully resust the force of this state.

great and powerful nation.

If you have calculated upon the forbarance of the United States—if you have permitted yourselves to suppose that this Government will fail to put forth lis suppose that this tovernment wait in to put forth his strength and bring you to submission—you have follon into a grave mistake. You have settled upon term tory which bes geographically in the heart of the Union. The land you live upon was purchased by the United States and paid for out of their Treasury. The proprietary right and title to it is in them, and not in you. Utan is bounded on every side by States and Territories whose people are true to the Union. It is absurd to believe tust they will or can permit you to erect in their midst a Government of your own, not enly independent of the authority which they all acknowledge, but hostile to them and their interests.

Do not describe yoursaless not try to midead others

rowledge, but hostile to them and their interests.

Do not deceive yourselves nor try to mislead others by propagating the idea that this is a crussde against your religion. The Constitution and laws of this country can take no notice of your need, whether it be true or false. That is a question between your God and yourselves, in which I disclaim all right to interiere. If you obey the laws, keep the peace and respect the just rights of others, you will be perfectly secure, and may live on in your present faith or change it for another at your pleasure. Every intelligent man among you knows very well that this Government has hever, directly or indirectly, sought to molest you in your worship, to control you in your religious opinions.

fairs, or even to influence you in your religious opinions.

The rebellion is not merely a violation of your legal duty: it is without just cause, without reason, without excure. You never made a complaint that was not listened to with patience. You never exhibited a real greivance that was not redressed as promptly as it could be. The laws and regulations enacted for your government by Congress have been equal and just, and their enforcement was menifestly receives you for your own welfare and happines. You have never asked their repeat. They are similar in every material respect to the laws which have been passed for the other Territories of the Union, and which everywhere else (with one partial exbeen passed for the other Territories of the Union, and which everywhere else (with one partial exception) have been cheerfully obeyed. No people ever hved who were freer from unnecessary legal restraints than you. Human wisdom never devised a political system which bestowed more blessings or imposed lighter burdens than the Government of the United States in its operation upon the Territories.

but being anxious to save the effusion of blood, and

But being anxious to save the effusion of blood, and to avoid the indiscriminate punishment of a whole people for crives of which it is not probable that all are equally guilty. I offer now a full and free pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the Federal Government. If you refuse to accept it, let the at neequences fall upon your own heads. But I conjure you to puse deliberately and reflect well before you reject this tender of peace and good will.

Now, therefore, I, James Buchana, President of the United States, have the ught proper to issue this, my proclamation, er joining upon all public efficients in the Territory of Utain to be diligent and faithful, to the full extent of their power, in the execution of the laws; commanding all citizens of the United States in said Territory to aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties; offering to the inhabitants of Utah wio shall submit to the laws a free pardon for the secitions and treasons heretofere by them committed; warning those who shall persist after notice of this proclamation, in the present rebellism against the United States, that they must expect no farther lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts; and declaring that the military forces now in Utah, and hereafter to be sent there, will not be withdrawn uttil the inhabitants of that Territory shall manifest a proper reuse of the duty which they owe to this Government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto ast my hand, and caused the send of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

[L. s.] Done at the City of Wachington, the sixth

to these presents.

[i. s] Done at the City of Washington, the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second.

By the President: Lewis Care, Secretary of State.

SITUATION OF THE TROOPS.

SITUATION OF THE TROOPS.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Democrat.

LEAVENWORD CITY, June 4, 1858.

I proceed to give you the authentic information from Camp Scott, which was brought to Fort Leavenworth by the last mail.

An officer of high rank in Col. Johnson's army, writes to an officer at Fort Leavenworth, under date of the 7th of May, stating that the Mormon's would accede to no terms which the United States authorities could accept. The former had virtually proposed an ultimatum, and evinced every disposition to adhere to it under all circumstances and to the last extremity. The men who had accompanied the wagons which Gilbert met going South toward the White Montains had returned or were returning. In the opinion of the officer who writes and whose position gives him every oppertunity for obtaining a correct knowledge of the facts from which the opinion is derived, a collision was immirent.

vanced not more than 40 miles. They had encoun-tered a severe and protracted snow-storm, which swelled the streams and rendered the country almost impassable. Large numbers of the animals perished. Trey had no hopes of being able to join Col. Johnston before the 10th or 15th of June.

An officer about Col. Johnstone's headquarters, who An officer about Col. Johnstone's heacquarters, who writes on the 6th of May, says that they were to have struck their tents on the 30th, and march on to Salt Lake. The same authority states that they had "small rations" to last them until about the let of Jure. The meat retien had almost disappeared, but a herd of two or three hundred fat oxen was expected in

a day or two.

It would appear that this expectation was not fulfilled, for Gov. Powell, at a later date writing to Capt. McCown, commander of Fort Kearny, says that Johnson's men would be feeding on mule meat on the 20th of May. Powell had not reached the camp when be wrote thus, but he had learned probably of the Lor-arrival of the oxen.

The following is the extract from the letter from Col.

Heffman's camp alluded to above:

"CAMP ON LA BONTIS'S CHEEK, Sixty-two Miles West of Laramie.

This evening, a Mr. Ficklin, a gentleman who went out with Landers Engineers party, and who rewent out with Landers Engineers' party, and who remained there with the army, came in from Camp Scott by express in eight days to this point with important dispatches, which are to be forwarded from Fort Laramie, post haste. I believe they are from Gov. Cumming, and I'll not be surprised to hear that in consequence the further movements of troops in this direction is suspended or coontermanded. We have heard that the Govertor had gone on a visit to Brigham Yenng, and these dispatches doubliess announce the result of his negotiations. He has not yet returned from Camp Scott. After hearing of the arrival of the Envoy Kane at headquarter, I gave up all, expectation of the army having anything more than to be spectators of the settlemett.

The day before yesterday, soon after we get into camp, it commenced to snow till sometime has night, and this morning we found ourselves in about two feet of srow. Of course, we were compelled to lie by yesterday and to day, and may have to remain here two or three days longer, certainly to morrow, and when

or three days longer, certainly to morrow, and when we can move the roads will be in such a condition that we will have to travel very slow. It will be very hard we will have to travel very slow. It will be very hard on our anicals, which up to this time, have kept in very fine condition with few exceptions. Fifteen miles died last night. But if the sum romes not fine to-morrow, set promises to day, with a warm wied, so as to carry off the snow rapidly, the horses and miles will soon recover from their draw-back. The grass is very fine, and as seen as the animals get at it they will have the traveless of the snow way would revive. But for this very un-easonble show we would have got along admirably well, and we do not despaid

yet. "Five days ago Lieut. Bell, witth a purty, was sent out to the l'isite Bridge, to intercept a party of Mor-mons, who, it was accidentally discovered, were trav-ching up the opposite side of the river, carrying an express probably; but they (the Mormons) were too quick for him, having passed the day before he arrived there, although he traveled 40 miles a day."

quick for him, having passed the day before he arrived there, although he traveled 40 miles a day."

The writer of the letter was evidently disappointed in his expectation of good weather, for Captau Start writes fourteen days later, and but thirty-eight or furty miles further; and as beta letters arrived simultaneously, it may be inferred that the dispatches brought by Ficklin and the later news, including dates from Camp Scott of the 7th ult., also came in together. The advices per Ficklin are doubtless of a peaceful character; and, as such, are rendered nugatory by the less formal, though equally authentic, intelligence of a later date. The verbal message (that Gov. Cumming had been driven out of Sait Lake city), sont through the medium of the carrier by Capt. McCown to Col. Monroe and Gen. Harney, is, I think, entitled to credibility, for it accords with the several letters of the 6th and 7th of May from the Camp, although none of them expressly verifies it.

them expressly vermes it.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Capt. McLaws of 7th Infentry, with 45 picked men

of his company, will form the escort of Get. Harney beadquarters on the route to Salt Lake. Orders have been issued establishing a part at Platte Bridge, the garrison of which, it is understood, will consist of two companies of the 4th Artillery.

One Company of the Scond Artillery, under companied Capt. Antenna are congruent to the Artillery.

One Company of the Second Artillery, at let com-mand of Capt. Anderson, are going out to the agency of the Sacs and Foxes, with the agent of these tribes, to protect him and the annuity funds in his charge. Two companies of the Second Infantry, under Capts. Lyon and Gardener, are to relieve the company of the Second Artillery which were ordered to Fort Riley some time age. Upon Capt. Lyon and Capt. Gardener will devolve the duty of restring order in Santhern Kaness. Lieut Du Barry, Third Artillery, went with his command to assume charge of the section of artil-lery at Fort Scott.

lery at Fort Scott.

Corpany I, 6th Artillery, which had been stationed at Fort Kearney for n any years, accompanied the let column, commanded by Col. Andrews. It is understood that Major Williams's company (4th Artillery), with another company of the same reament, will garrison Fort Kearney, and that Capt. M'Cowe, with his company, tow stationed there, will proceed to Utah immediately. lery at Fort Scott.

company, now stationed there, will proceed to Utah immediately.

The excend column (Col. Munrea's) left the Blue, 135 miles west, yesterday, having been detained there several days by the high freshets, which prevented his teams from crossing. Col. May's column (the third) was of miles west on the 31st, and progressing rapidly. Col. Merrison's column (the fourth) had reached the Chain Pump on the lst. It is possible that, owing to the late unprecedented rains, the departure of the fifth column may be deterred for a few days. This will produce no inconvenience, as the division of contractors trains which this column is to secont is not yet ready.

days. This will produce no inconvenience, as the division of contractors' trains which this column is to excert is not yet ready.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FORT LANKENDATH, K. F., May 31, 1858.

Agreeable to your request, I seat myself to give you a synopsis of the different companies which make up the ath column. Una forces, for the benefit of the friends of those who accompany the command.

The following officers compose the staff of the column, commanded by Lieut. Col. Plusium Morrison:

Capt. R. R. Garland, 7th Infantry, acting Quartermaster for the column.

Lieut. E. J. Brooks, Adjutant to the column.

Lieut. E. J. Brooks, Adjutant to the column.

The column is composed of one company of dragon recruits, under the column of Lieut. Norus: Light Battery Artillery, commanded by Capt. Berry; one company recruits (infantry) commanded by Brevat-Lieut. Col. Ruggles, and four companies Saventh Infantry, under the command of Capt. Little, Capt. Hayman, Capt. Potter, and lat Lieut. Evans. Two companies of cavalry under the command of Major Sedgwick, are on the detached service at present, but will join the columns at Fort Laramie.

Col. Johnson is preseted the column, and I assure

Sedgwick, are on the detached service at present, but will join the columns at Fort Laramis.

Col. Johnson inspected the column, and I assure you that it was a grand sight; before us stood the gallant ith Infantry, only four companies, it is true, but crough to remind one of the great service they done in the Mexican war; the whole command moves at 10 o'clock to-day, and will proceed, "without delay," to Utah, and even if the rumor of the Mormona laying down their arms be true, this column will advance to relieve the 5th Infantry and others that are out there. The troops all resemd to be in good spirits, and seemed anxious to "beard the lion in his den." Col. May's column left on the 28th also en route for Utah.

A SINGULAR TRIAL-LOVE AND GAR ROTING.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CANANDAMOUA, OSTATIO Co., June 5, 1858. A very singular trial has been in progress here for the past week, the evidence forming a romance in real life that would do justice to the fertile imaginings of a writer of first-class novelettes. A young man named Charles F. Miller, from Gorbam, an adjoining town, was employed here last Winter in the respectable situation of a school teacher, going down to his home occasionally to visit a young lady (whom he has since married), Miss Mary Metcalf by name. Now Mary is good looking, beside having a good farm in prespect. In confirmation of the old adage that "the course of true love never did run smooth," one Esmend De Graff, a neighbor, also a teacher, is supposed to put himself in the way, and the romance begins. One Saturday, the 19th of February last, Miler was quietly eleping on his bed in the Franklin House, in this place, dreaming probably of Mary, De Graff, or something of that kind, when, to his horror, he awoke to find himself very securely tied hand and foot, and a nankin in his mouth as a gag. Two men in disguise were in the room, who interrogated him in the matter of Fis intentions toward Miss Metcalf, and, unlossing one hand, forced him to write as they dictated two letters, one reinquishing all claims to his lady-love in favor of De Graff, and the other to a Miss Sophia Conn, who is the life of the story. Copies of the letters, from recollection, were produced in Conrt. After offering him repeated insult, and threatening to quality him for a situation as keeper of a Moslem harem, they left him as mysteriously as they had appeared. Miller was found the next morning about 10 o'clock, securely tied and gagged, and was released by the landlord. It is generally conceded that some one tied him, but who that person was is the mystery. He tainks it was De Graff, but De Graff proves conclusively that he was at home and abod about the tire the outrage was perpetrated. From this point the plot thickens. Miss Conn, the princ pal character in the underplot, was visited everal times before and after this garroting affair by some person who, she says, was a friend of De Graff, disguised with mend De Graff, a neighbor, also a teacher, is supposed knowledge of the facts from which the epinon a winder the control of the facts from a point nearly 100 miles beyond Fort Laramie on the 14th of May. It will be seen by an extract of a letter published below, that Hoffman's train had in fourteen days (from the 1st to the 14th of May) advanced not more than 40 miles. They had excounted the miles of the says, was a friend of De Graff, disguised with the says, was a friend of the Graff, disguised with the says, was a friend of the control of the says, was a friend of the control of the says, was a friend of the control of the says, was a friend of the says, was a oring to clear the innocent and punish the guilty. In order to further this laudable undertaking, and at his scheitation, our heroine state through mud and mire, at the dead of night, on the 30th of March, to go to De Graff's house some two miles. Arousing the family, she tells a horrid tale of abduction, and her see a ster a valorous fight. Her story appeared in point about that time. But, also for the romance, the

print about that time. But, also for the romance, the testimony makes it appear that she quietly walked all alone without molestation—a part of the way in her stockings, the remainder barefooted, on diskubiller and the awful tole sto told was all "in your eye."

The peculiar points in this case are that the parties were all highly respectable. They were all neighbors and former friends; that De Graff never was a suitor of Miss Metcalf's hand. No one say the garroters enter or leave the Frankin House, although persons was about the house at the time. Miller lay tied six were about the house at the time. Miller lay tied six hours, without clothing, one of the coldest nights last Winter, thermometer about zero; and yet when re-lessed was able to walk down stairs, and rode some lessed was able to walk down stairs, and rode some six or eight miles the same day. Although an original case, not an original letter was produced on the trial. The whole affair is as clear as mud—the evidence being of the most conflicting character, still not impeached. Even Miss Conn, of the mysterious tramp, stord a most rigid examination without shaking her testimony. The object to be accomplished is all a mystery, and probably will not soon come to light. The counsel are summing up. De Graff will no doubt be acquitted, or the Jury disagree.

The Van Tuyl kidnapping case was before this Court, and after some very singular ruling by the learned Judge, bas to lay over till the Fall Term.

INSANG ATTEMPT TO DETER A MINISTER PROS INSANT ATTEMPT TO DETER A MINISTER PRON PREACHING.—Yesterday (Sunday) morning, a rather strange-locking man called on the Rev. Dr. Cumming, paster of Trimity Church, at his residence on Louist-ana avenue, and requested to speak to him. Dr. C. appeared, when the fellow informed him very coolly that if he preached that day he would shoot him; and without further words he took his departure. Dr. Cummins took to notice of this strange conduct, but proceeded to the church and performed his pactoral duties.

After the morning exercises were over, and the usual collection was being taken, the man was noticed testial confection was being taken, the man was bound to enter the upper gallery and take a seat nearly over the pulpit, at the same time fixing his attention upon Dr. Cummins, who, feeling somewhat alarmed at these strange actions, called a g-ntleman and informed him of what the man had threatened, and that he was now in the church. Two gentlemen immediately started out after a policeman, but did not find one.

on returning, the stranger saw that preparations were being made to take him out, and he saved the gentlemen the trouble by making a hurried exit from the church, and disappeared down the street.

The same person had been put out of the Rev. Dr. Sunderland's church and Wesley Chapel but a short time before his entrance at Trinity Church. It is generally believed that he is crazy. [Wash. States.

erally believed that he is crazy. [Wash. States.

BRISHING AN OBSTINATE JURGE TO HIS SENSES.—

Brishing an Obstinate Junou to his Senses.—
The Santa Cruz Sentinel gives the following account of a method adopted recently in its towa to evercome the objections of an obstinate juror:

"Persuasion and starvation are the approved common law methods of producing the above result; but a novel method was lately tried in this town. By some means a fellow juror, an utter stranger to all his brother jurors, was placed upon the Jary, who dissented from the verdictagreed to by the other eleven. They came to a joint conclusion of guilty without delay, but the stranger pertinaciously held out against them. After an hour of argument, with no avail, it was at last proposed that the Jary should return a verdict of 'guilty by eleven jurymen, who believed 'the other one to be a confederate of the prisoner, and as great a rascal. This ended it, stranger saw twenty Vigilance Committees in his mind's eye, and in five minutes the Jary ununimously returned a vertical of guilty."

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Webstsbay, June 9.-Ald. John Claser, President, in the Chair. dent, in the Chair.

Vites.—A message was received from the Wayor vetoing the resolutions authorizing the Receiver of Taxes and Clerk of Arretis to transfer a remission made to the Rev. Wm. Walton, on \$1,500 of value, from lot known as Ward No. 661 to Ward No. 661. The resolution does not state the Ward is which the lot is known as to state the Ward is which the lot is known as the Mayor only recommends as amendment.

ment.

Another message was received from the Mayor ve-Another message was received from the Mayor ve-toing the action of the Brand in remitting the tax of Juhn Cleveland and others. Mr. Cleveland did not swear to his petition as the law required. There were also informalities in the other cases. Both messages

also informalities in the other cases. Both messages were laid on the table and ordered printed.

Joint Committee.—The report of the Joint Committee on Accounts, relative to the progress of their work, was read and laid over. Also the one in relation to the over-payment to Mattoew Maloney in the inactor of widening Beekman street.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places in favor of lessing ground to the Orphan's Hone, was read and laid over till Thursday.

A number of reports for the construction of savers a various streets and lighting streets were read and concurred in. Also, to confirm the contract for flagging the sidewalks of One hundred and twenty seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. To confirm the assessment list for paving Canal street from Centre street to East Broadway; and amending the resolution of the Board of Councilmen by inserting Heary M. Schieffelm in place of Joseph R. Taylor for Collector. Adopted.

of the Board of Councilmen by inserting Heary M. Schieffelm in place of Joseph R. Taylor for Collector. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Streat Commissioner objecting to the payment of certain claims. Referred.

CLAIMS ON THE STREET DEFERENCE—DECISION OF COUNTS-IONER COUNCIL DOTTED NOTE: AMS.

The following was read, and referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies:

Street Consult-Over Now York.

Numerous claims upon the City Pressury have been presented to this Department for repairs and supplies to public buildings. the Fire Department for repairs and supplies to public buildings, the Fire Department for repairs and supplies to public buildings, the Fire Department to repairs and supplies to public buildings, the Fire Department to repairs and supplies to public buildings, the Fire Department on spawed of \$140,000; and I have reason to believe that a large amount of outstanding claims have not yet been presented. With a few exceptions, these claims do not arise upon contracts, and are made up of items in cases wherein the cost of the particular work or supplies appears by the bills rendered to have been less than \$250.

The disposition to be made of these claims has been to me a scourse of much embarrassment and I have given to the subject the most full and correduce one dispation.

I deem if due to the Common Council and to the claimants now to communicate to them the conclusions at which I have arrived, and the reasons upon which they are based.

The Charter provides that no expenditure for work or supplies involving an amount according \$4.50 shall be made without contract, founded on sealed bids after savenisement, &c., act also involved an amount according \$4.50 shall be made without contract, founded on sealed bids after savenisement, &c., act also involving an amount according \$4.50 shall be made without contract, founded on sealed bids after savenisement, &c., act also involving an amount according \$4.50 shall be made without contract, founded to sealed bids after savenisement, &c., ac

"ceastly therefor he certified to by the head of the appropriate Department, and the expenditure be amborized by the Common "Council."

In obsolemee to these provisions of the Charter, which is the supreme law bit ding not only on this Department, but upon those win have made repairs or trunished supplies.

No claims for any appenditure can be allowed in cases in which "the total cost of the several parts of the said work or sapplies shall, together, involve the expenditure of more than "piles shall, together, involve the expenditure of more than "piles shall, together, involve the expenditure of more than "gibb" onless a contract has been made therefor, in accordance with the requirements of the Charter,

2. Nor can I recigales ally law upon this Department as valid in cases in which the total expenditure is less than 3.250, unless the Street Commissioner has certified to the mercastly of the work being done or the supplies being funds which is to prevent hasty and ill advised expenditures of the charter is to prevent hasty and ill advised expenditure of the charter Commissioner to each subject of proposed expenditure, and the responsibility of his opition that he can case the necessity of any expenditure of the sum than two humans of fifty dellar shall be contribed to by the Head of the Department's a imperative as that requiring a contract to be made when the total cost exceeded that him?

3. Many bills have been presented indured "Approved," and

to by the Head of the Department's as imperative as that requiring a contract to be made when the total cost exceeded that limit.

3. Many bills have been presented indured "Approved," and signed by either Mr. Devine or Mr. Conover. I cannot recognize this as the certificate of necessity required by the charter. Although I regret to have some the continuous alverse to the claim of so many who consider themselves to be public creditors. I deem it to be my highest duty to obey strictly the laws of the State and the ordinances of the City, and to allow mo other considerations, showever, independent of the legal grounds, which forthy my opinion that there is no other courses of safety and prodence than a rich alterence to the law. I find to books, papers or reords in this Department authorizing these bills to be a coursel, or showing the meessaty of these expenditures. I have no reasonable guarantee that claims to any amount may not be presented in addition to those now before me. If I should made take to adaptate at upon the equity of these chains, it would be impossible for me of my heads of bureaus now to ascertabe, in most cases, that the expenditures were necessary, or that the amounts charged are reasonable, or indeed in some cases that the amounts of a particle was ever rendered. Nor have I power to take the tanger erice was ever rendered. Nor have I power to take the tanger erice was ever rendered. Nor have I power to take the tanger erice was ever rendered. Nor have I power to take the tanger erice was ever rendered. Nor have I power to take the tanger than the presented and the indoorsements or more approval on bills presented have been made since all manns of presented as official during the particle of courset, the authorize, smellon and pay expenditures absolutely necessary in that emergency.

In many cases also the indoorsements or more approval on bills presented have been made since all manns of presented as official to the fine of Street Com missioner during the confess had been abanconed by either

Respectfully submitted, EDWARD COOPER, Street Controls in or.

THE CENTRAL PARK, COMMISSION—REPORT OF THE

Ald. McSproon presented the following: The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for the further issue of \$300,000 of the stock or fund known as the Central Park Improvement Fund, respectfully submit the following report:

The communication of the Board of Commissioners is very general in its terms and centains no information by which the Common Council can be guided in deciding upon their application.

general in its terms and contains no information by which the Common Council can be guided in deciding upon their application.

The sot of the Legislature under which the present Board of Commissioners of the Central Park are now acting, provides that the Mayor and Common Council stall from time to time create a fund or stock called the Central Park Improvement Find, which to the restriction that no plan for such improvement shall be adopted or undertaken, the cost of which stall exceed a sim of which the interest when funded amounts to shiftone. The responsibility in the matter is thorefore by the act of the Legislature, clearly divided between the Mayor and Common Council, and Board of Central Park Commissioners, and it is very essential that the intelest amount of information shall be hald become the Common Council. Each application of this nature should be accompanied by a clear and expirit statement of the amount of money expended, and for what purpose, the amount on hand, and the amount required, and for what purpose, the amount on hand, and the amount required and for what purpose. The commissioners about the lat.

The communication of the Commissioners about the duties of February stated that on the let of January there was an unexpended balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$250,188 so. Whether any or all of hat sum has since been expended, and for what purpose, it is clasted, except in general terms. The course purpose of the republican overgreent, in excluding the public and the press from their deliberations, has prevented that publicly with regard to their transactions which the people have a right to require from them. They are expending the public should know what it is for. They are conducting a public should know what it is for. They are conducting a full clearest of the community, in every print of them, is sufficiently evident without repeating what has already been said on the subject. The action of the Common council the other than the transactions which the people have a right to the la anoths the deep interest they see in the destinate value of the Pa's will surherize the expenditure of an unifinited amount of money for the improvement and it is doly which the Common Council owe to the owners of property to deliberare upon the matter, and to act only upon the most estafolory information. The cost of the ground for the Central Park, which was cricinally assumed at \$1,172.25% amounted to upward of \$5,000,000, making the actual cost exceed the estimate by nearly \$1,000,000 and this, too, with all the facilities which presented themselves for determining the value of real estate. Whether better faultities have been presented, more pains taken or more abilities in the actual to the settimate for its improvement, your Committee have no meets of knowing. And you the law presented themselves for the fact that it is the formed by competent surveyors that the cost of the improvement shall not according to the cost of the plan which it is protoned to carry out will accord \$1,00,000. One of the Commission net all? Finded has profitely stated that he is informed by competent surveyors that the cost of the plan which it is protoned to carry out will accord \$1,00,000. One of the Commission net all fact there are charge, against one of the Commissioners which would disquality this for his position. If cancils the case, it thould not be common ed.

It is further stat of that there are charge, against one of the Commissioners which would disquality this for his position. If cancil is the case, it hould not be commission, exhibits on the part of the materity a disposition to prevent that discussion of the whole subject to two machines to published protest of Meeurs, Belinear and Dilloc two manner than the Commission, exhibits on the part of the materity a disposition to prevent that discussion of the whole subject to the propose to offer no unfact and offer two manner than its dore with regard and all to discusse that dury, if they act upon the subject in any other manner than its dore with regard the profess o

The provides a further sum for the commonative in the Central Park.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonative, in Common Council controlled do order as 4 lows.

Shorton I The Controlled of the City of Now-York is barely.

Shorton I The Controlled of the City of Now-York is barely.

Shorton I The Controlled of the Stock of find known as the ordered and directed to issue of the stock of find known as the ordered and directed to issue of the stock of find known as the ordered and directed to issue of the stock of find known as the ordered and directed to issue of the stock of find known as the ordered and directed to issue of the stock of find known as the ordered and directed to issue of the stock of find known as the ordered and directed to issue of the stock of find known as the ordered the Common Council, estilised An ordination to provide incomes the for the improvement of the Central Park in approved by the for the improvement of the Central Park in provisions of the side resulting.

The provisions of the side resulting.

The communication was read, laid over and ordered to be printed at largeth or the minimum of the most inferior quality, and arment units for himself for the most inferior quality, and arment units for himself for the most inferior quality, and arment units for himself for the most inferior quality, and arment units for himself for the most inferior quality, and arment units for himself for the most inferior quality, and arment units for himself for the most inferior quality, and arment units for himself for the most inferior quality, and arment units for himself for himse

Belgian pavement, Thirty seventh street, between Fine and Sixth avenues, was again taken up and adopted.

The Custs arronned the Special Committees on removing the remains of Ex President Mouros, and for the election to fil a vacancy in the Ninth Alder-

Acjourned to this Thursday) evening.

- BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met on Wednesday high, Charles H. Hawkett, President, in the chair.

Resolutions—To give permission to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to lay pipes through the various streets, &c., for a period of thirty years. Adopted.

To direct the Committee on Beptim and Supplies to report what changes have been made to the plans. &c.,

report what changes have been made to the plane, &c., for building Tompkins Market. Adopted.

To request the Controller and Finance Committees of the Common Council to communicate with the Common Foundation of the Land Office relative to the controversy about the title of the land west of Washington Market, and report up in whit terms the question can be seligiated. Adopted.

Mr. Finance officed the following:

Resired, that the sum of \$1,000 is and is breedy appropriated for the expenses of including refreshments to the isometers of the Common Council on the evenings of the sessions of their Boards.

the Common Council on the evenings of the sessions of their Boards.

It was laid over under the rule.

Mr. Brokroan offered a resolution directing the Controller to lease at public anction the slap between piers No. 25 and No. 25 East River, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to Fulton streat, Brooklyn, for a term of ten years. Adopted. To direct the Streat Commissioner to advertise for proposals for fitting up the Second District Count-rooms, and rend the contracts to the Common Council for conformation. Adopted. To appropriste \$2,000 for the purpose of enabling the Clerk to the Common Council to compute the city ordinances. Adopted.

To authorize the City Inspector to employ a sufficient force of men and carte to clean the streets of the Twelfth Ward, provided that the expense does not exceed \$200, to be enarged to the account of County Contingenties. Adopted. To direct the ringers in the various bell towers to ring the bells at the hours of 7 a.m., 12 m., 1 p. m. and c.p. m.

Papers from the Board of Aldermen.—The Board concurred in authorizing the Mayor to enter into an agreement in behalf of the city, hiding Capt. Judkies of the steamship Person harmless, as against all provections by the United States for obstructing officers of the customs. To direct the Street Commissioner to have the chamber of the Board of Addresse repained.

the customs. To direct the Street Commissioner to have the chamber of the Board of Aldermen repainted,

the customs. To direct the Street Commissioner to have the chamber of the Board of Aldermen repainted, carpeted, &c. Concurred in.

Reports.—In favor of petition of Mary Marray and others, and adverse to the petition of the Poople's Washing and Bakhing Association, and the Gutta Percha Life-Boat Company. Adopted. In favor of referring bills of Authory Baptists to the Controller with power. Adopted. In favor of thagging south side of Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Adopted. In favor of thagging Thirty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenue, between Fourteenth and Thirty-second street, with Belgian pavement. Adopted. In favor of paving Thirty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement. Adopted. In favor of paving Thirty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement. Adopted.

The Butlery Ferry Lease.—The Committee on Ferries submitted a report, to which was annexed a resolution directing the Controller to sell at public auction a ferry slip at the south side of Pier No. 1, North River, as provided for by the Act of Legislature, passed April 18, 1867, for a term of ten years, with the terry right to New Brighton, Sellers Snug Harbor, Factory-ville, Port Richmond and Bergen Point; the purchaser to make at his own cost the fixtures, &c. necessary for the ferry-landing, and the rent to commence from the day of sale, to be paid quarterly in advance. It was included to the Board was called up, and, after a short debate, it was laid upon the table. Acjourned to Thursday, at a o clock p. m.

Acjourned to Thursday, at a o'clock p. m.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. The Board met yesterday afternoon, the Hon. GULIAN C. VERGUANCE in the chair, and a quorum

GULIAN C. VERPLANCE in the chair, and a quorum present.

A large number of affidavits, taken before Mayor Tiemann, were handed in. We append a synopsis of their contents:

Peter Adams, wife and eight children took passage in the ship Benjamin Adams, from Liverpool for New York. A person wont on board the day of saling, and representing the solid new took of the ship and the same passage in the ship and a second respectively to take him and his family to Chicaso for Alle 12s els., receiving a deposit of X2, and printely that the belance would not be required until their strival in Chicago. Holman & Wilkie of this city, to whom the ticket was addressed, refused to forward them until the balance was paid. The complainants were therefore subjected to much distress and described until they could near from their friends.

Ellen Kinshan deposed that while she was an inmate of Kinse Gross Work-House, London, she received £12 from her hisband to take her and her two children to him in New-Orieans; she applied to one Winnie, an agent in London, who gave her a passage ticket to New-Orieans for X3, and sent her to his spent. D. O. Michell, in Liverpool, to be shipped; Michell told her he had no ship for New-Orieans, think would send her to New York and thence to New-Orieans, string her at the sand was good for a passage from New-York to New-Orieans her said was good for a passage from New-York to New-Orieans, the one arriving in New-York she applied to Holson & Wilkie, wasers he found that Mitchell had given her a telect or finishadpina Matilda Patterson of Beagh, Londonderry, in ex-

Matilda Patterson of Beagh, Londonderry, in exsaverigm from the Bank specif, Won Brown, at Maghera, and
that not decover the chear until her arrived at Lastle Gorden.

Win, Murray and faculty complain that they pu'd
Alto an agent who came on borni the ship City of Brocklyn, in
Livergool, for passage from New York to Checkmat, receiving in
return a scaled package addressed to Holman & Wilkie in this
city. On presenting this package, they were bold that Al 18a, id.
was still due. They claim that they promased their thates,
paying for them in foli. Holman & Wilkie release to forward
them until the balance is paid.

em intil the balance is paid.

Michael Dunz, a passenger from L verpool, bought a ticket from New-Yerk to Hamilton, C. W., of one of these Live-pool agents, for £1.8, 2d. On his arrival, he presented his ticket to Holman & Wilsie, who told him he was credited for £1 only, heaving 2.2d, doe, He hed no more money, so Haman & Wilsie gave him a ticket to Utba. At Utba he was refused further passage and the Poormaster sent aim back to New-York, lest he should become a charge to the town. In addition to the above, the following extract from The Irish American, was read, and the whole subject was referred to the Vice-President and Coursel of the

To the Editor of the Irish American

To the Editor of the Irish Interican.

Sin: The statement, of which I enclose a copy, was entrusted to me by the passengers on board the emirrant ship of interior which eshed from Liverporton the sth of April, and arrived in New York on the 7th inet., for publication.

I was a passenger myself and can testify to the truth of every ellegation set forth in the statement. The original statement will be sent to The Inchin Freeman's Journal.

Your respectful y.

JOHN HARGREAVES.

Yours respected y,

On BOARD THE SIGN ORIENT, May 7, 1853.

Statement of the passengers on board the Orient passenger ship. Black Star Line of New York Packets—Grimshaw & Co., Waterloorood, Liverpool, agents, sheweth: That the ship Orient was advertised to sail on Saturday, the 21th March ponetually, and many hundreds of people—particularly from Irriand—repaired to Liverpool for the purpose of being on board.

from Ireland—repaired to Liverpoot for the purpose of being on.

That instead of sailing on the day appointed, she did not leave the dock (Bramley Moor) until Wednesday, the 31st.

That after leaving the dock abe remained in the river until Sonday, the 5th day of April, and during all such period as afferead, the passengars were consening their an atoms.

That on Sunday might, the 5th day of April, in consequence of the areat decidation of the slep, much schaness was on board, which leated nearly a week of the date hereof, but the person on board known by the name of "Doctor," during since heavy sikeness as abrevially never visited the steerage, where there were upward of 309 persons sick.

That on several occasions the "Doctor," was requested to visit.

a.m. sick.

That on several occasions the "Doctor" was requested to visi-persons call moment who were very ill and wholly quable to vari persons call assessed who were very ill and windly unable to went upon him; but he, in every instance, refused to visit such pressne, and trey had to be correct to the fiver of his cable, where he spoke to and treated them the begars. That on brand the Orient there are two "calleys" (that is to

and toey had to be more to the flor of his cable, where he spake to and tread them the begare.

That on b and the Orient there are two scaleges (that is to asy, places for cooking the emigrants bodd, and himself and the modified and temperate, about 500 in number, should be divided, and that the brian them given had the passengers, about 500 in number, should be divided, and that the brian them given has the best than 300 in number; should be comprised to cook at one of the "galleys," and the remainder, Einglish Duchs, &c. sabout 100 in number; should be divided, and that the brian them given the brian made hipsatch was done to the link portion, hasmonia at the one "galleys" was wholly inadequate to cook for the great number of persons that were compelled to result to it.

That very many of the brish scalarants were wholly made to get even one meal a day cooked, and the majority could not passibly got more than beau.

That we far as foundes were consecuted to accompany were compelled to result to the same cheers and they (the women) were compelled to result to the same cheers as the most and we refrain from even allotting to the samewood and decreasing scenes them exhibited, and to the fishly immease indicaged in by the saliers and others the early sould not give both to a made which, and to a soul formals.

That on Sanday hight, the 1th April, a wang women on heard give birth or amade which, and the same handons of an ariting passed to the darth, that is was induced to salten her. The refused to perform the same himselm perfl.

That when he the Doctor) did wait upon her, he refused to proform he same himselm perfl.

That when he the Doctor) did wait upon her, he refused to proform he same himselm perfl.

That when he the Doctor) did wait upon her, he refused to proform he same himselm perfl.

That when he they have induced to salten her.

That when he they have induced to salten her, he refused to proform he same formation of an adouting any other many at the manner of the fine of the same of the same of provi

come i great want, almost approaching starration, among up-ward, of four hundred people.

That in consequence of such a state of things, a meeting of the passengers was held on Wednaday, the Ilit April, to discuss the best meant of remedying the great hunger and want that then prevailed on board, when it was determined to appoint a depaids with him on the ir just loe date to the passengers.

That such a deputation was appointed, and wated upon Mr. Will accordingly, he received them with great indifference, and treated their autoements and remonstrance with much appointment, and preventationly refused to intention the next contempt; and informed the deputation hat he did not believe their statements, and preventationly refused to intention in the mach contempt; and informed the deputation hat he did not believe their statement, and preventationly refused to intention in the matter or remedy the rate once complained of, and concluded by available that all each completion is him do be made to all each state of the matter of the matter of the passengers did, accordingly, complain to the mate, and in creaty case he replied by a voiley, complain to the mate, and in creaty case he replied by a voiley, complain to the mate, and disparting approaches, are more than one occasion, by him and kicks.

That the head of othersiles were pear kind upon many of the emigration beard the Orient for the stigntest and must official the mass, whosher read or supposed—to a lit, they were half oblied, and printened and they canding to a scale in the bottom of the willy among coal, rate, Acc, with they have been treated on board the Orient.

That the passengers consider it their duty to raise a subscription.

Orient.

That the passengers consider it their duty to raise a subscription among themselves to delay the expense of preparing and paying the posters of this statement to the newspapes in the mother eventries (England, Irstand, Sectional, &c.) and thereby expected the world how poor emigrants are treated on sea, and the raise a caration to our fellow contrymen not to be maked as we and doubtless, thousands before us, have been

cs, thousands before it, have been all of the passecure on board the Orient. John HARGREAYES, Joiner and Balldee, ADAM HEATON, Caulle Maker, PATRICK CARROLL, Balleay Firmans, HUGH FORSTER BOAt and Shoemaker, JOHN COTTRELL, Smith.
JAMES MCKEOWN, Fundary Worker, JAMES McKEOWN, Schoolmaster, ROHERT JONES, Some Muon, THOMAS MELVILLE, Parmer, WM. SMITH, Trimming Manufacturer, Cardio street Giaggree.

Total 27,264
To some date in 1057 . 1858. 1857 . 1856.
Number of immates in Institutions at Ward's Island. 1,127 1,244 1,330
Number of immates in Marine Heapital. 135 169 138 

THE METHODIST OLD-LADIES HOME.

THE METHODIST OLD-LADIES HOME.

A large densitive party was held at the Home on Forty second atreet, near the Eighth avenue, on Thesday evening, at which Mayor Themas presided. The Home is designed to accommodate 100 members, and has about 30 new domesticated in the most pleasant and comfortable manner.

The Institution is \$10,000 in debt, and has an appeal for aid new penaing before the Common Conacil, which is greatly needed. The edition is beautifully arranged, and is a model of taste and architectural arrangement.

The officers are: Mrs. Mary W. Mason, First Directress; Mrs. Wm. B. Thompson, Treasurer; Mrs. Lemuel Bengs, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. A. Keanedly, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. D. Adams, Home Register, and seventy lady managers, with an advisary Committee of forty gentlemen, headed by Bishop Jones.

The enterprise originated with venerable and devoted Mrs. Mason, a woman associated with many of our city's noblest benevolent and homean enterprises.

THE HEAVIEST BULLOCK .- Upon the authority of the President of the American Institute we lately gave the weight of what was supposed to be the heaviest bullock ever butchered in this country, the ox Washington, whose gross weight was 3,204 lbs., and weight of beef 2,174 lbs. The claim of the Washington to be called the heaviest bullock is now disputed—in fact, proved against him. We have a letter from James Stewart, Penn., and another from Andrew M. Franz giving the weight of two butlocks heavier than the Washington. One known as the Lancaster County ox, Mr. Stewart writes, " was owned and fed by Emai Landis, near this city; was a half-bred Durbam, desp red, large fore-quarters, lorg, fine horns, and was over seven years old. Wm. F. Miller of Lancaster pur-

February, 1858. Tais ox weighed: Live weight. Bs. 3,567
Net weight of one fore-quarter Bs. 747
Weight of one fore-quarter 769
Weight of the other fore-quarter 469
Weight of the other hind-quarter. 442 

chased him for \$800, and slaughtered him on the 22d of

cars sgo in Philadelphia weighed as follows: Live weight. Bs. 3,350
Not weight. Bs. 732
Weight of one fore-quarter. Bs. 732
Weight of one innequarter. 778
Weight of one hind-quarter. 461
Weight of the other none-quarter. 461
Total net weight. Bs. 2,383
"There has long been a generous rivalry between the

"The Berks County or that was butchered some

farmers of Berks and Lancaster Counties in regard to which could grow the fattest and largest oxen. As it now stands, Lancaster is ahead, but we may look out for something ere long greater still from Old Berks, for the resources of that county are actonishing, as even politicians can testify.

There was another steer butchered in this city in February, 1856, by David Killinger, owned and fed by Abram Landis of Manheim township, that notted 2,108 lbr., but that weight and greater has been frequently attained in this State and even in this county. The first two (whose weights I have given) I will not say are the largest cattle ever slaughtered, even in Pennsylvania, but they are the largest that has ever come under my observation, and in regard to whose weight there was no dispute. I however entirely concur with the writer in The TRIBUNE, that there never was an ox fed to the weight of 4,000 lbs. gross. An animal that will weigh 6131bs. more than the one butchered in this city in February last has certainly never been yet pro-

Mr. Frantz says the Berkshire County oz was fed by a man named Stetz, and was slaughtered, he thinks, in 1846. If so, his weight should have been known here and remembered, but it was not, by one of the butchers and others that we thought likely to know, of the many of whom we sought information. We are much o'liged to the above-named gentlemen for the correction. The figures are now matters of record, where they can be referred to in future.

A Bullock still Heavier, Since writing the above we see the following in The Country Gentleman of May 27:

"The Saratoga County Press, he sever, says that J. M. Cole of Saratoga Springs sloughtered an ox is 1847 whose live weight was 3,500 lbs.; dressed, 2,557."

Will Mr. Cole give us the vouchers? If he has made an ox of that weight be has probably beaten the world,

recently swarmed in that region. He says:

"They have an especial fondness for wheat and cotton, but don't take so kindly for corn. The only vegetable they spare is the pumpkin. The most deadly poise ne have had no effect upon them; fames of sulphur they rather like than otherwise; musketonets they devour greedily; clothes hung out to dry they esteem a rari'y; blackets and guany-bugs they don't appear to fancy. They swim the broadest creeks in safety, sun themselves a while, and then go on. The whole mass appear to start and move at the same time, traveling for an hour or two, devouring everything in their way, and then endedly cease, and not nove perhaps for a week, during which time no feeding is noticed; "Editably, they carefully avoid thesescont."

and should give the world the proof. We want to know certainly the weight of the heaviest bullock. HARITS OF GRASSHOPPERS .- A Golisch correspondent of The Colorado (Fexas) Citizen gives some exious facts in relation to the grasshoppers which have secently swarmed in that region. He says: